

# Converting Colors

YIQ(92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(92.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	844D48
RGB	132, 77, 72
RGB Percent	52%, 30%, 28%
CMY	0.4822, 0.6981, 0.7175
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.45, 0.48
HSL	5°, 29%, 40%
HSV	5°, 45%, 52%
XYZ	13.3439, 10.6810, 7.4954
YIQ	92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

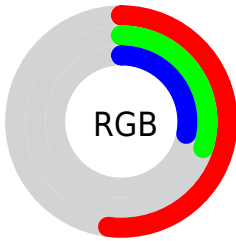
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	132, 77, 72
Decimal	8670536
CIE Lab	39.04, 22.63, 12.93
CIE LCh	39, 26.066, 29.729
Yxy	10.6810, 0.4233, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286860616 (0xFF844D48)
YUV	92.8750, -10.2914, 34.3126
Hunter-Lab	32.6818, 15.6880, 9.2795

# Details

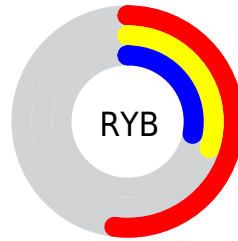
The YIQ color **92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1420, 38.0070, 10.5430**, and **45.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.4010, 26.9120, 7.8720**.

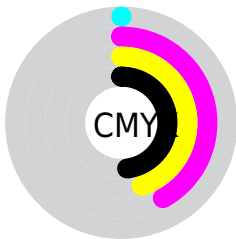
# Distribution



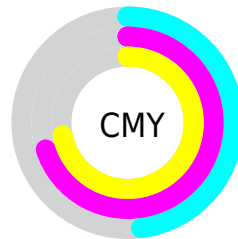
- Red (52%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 92.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.7930, 31.6800,  
9.5680

■ 144.2560, 37.6860,  
10.8540

■ 45.4230, 29.8460,  
9.7660

■ 171.0390, 39.7950,  
11.1790

■ 21.4830, 29.6170,  
8.4090

■ 198.6370, 40.9870,  
11.6030

■ 9.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

■ 221.1410, 30.5800,  
7.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 240.7690, 13.8920,  
1.5400

■ 92.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 92.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 84.3490, 41.8580,  
12.3380

■ 101.4010, 26.9120,  
7.8720

■ 75.8230, 49.3310,  
14.5710

■ 109.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390

■ 67.1830, 57.1250,  
16.4930

■ 118.5670, 11.6450,  
3.7170

■ 58.6570, 64.5980,  
18.7260

■ 127.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 49.5440, 72.3460,  
21.4820

■ 136.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 45.9250, 75.6470,  
22.2310

■ 144.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 153.2580,  
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 161.8980,

-26.3160, -7.6600

■ 170.4240,  
-33.7890, -9.8930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.7960, 27.5980, 17.4700



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



91.8820, 32.5070, 0.0830

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



84.6090, -15.6770, -18.7570



88.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



111.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



78.6090, -42.0400, -20.0560

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



88.2110, 6.0550, -16.1290



73.2290, -64.2770, -19.0370



93.8810, -9.3100, 14.5460



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



90.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300



73.2290, -64.2770, -19.0370



85.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



155.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



96.3240, 17.7840, 30.1360



77.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



109.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



109.8980, 26.4100, -5.0620



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



45.3270, 74.4550, 21.8070



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



111.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050



138.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440



94.1020, -26.4100, 5.0620



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.6730, -74.4550, -21.8070

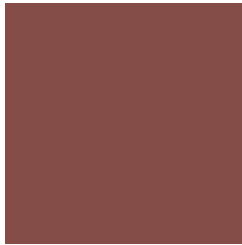


1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

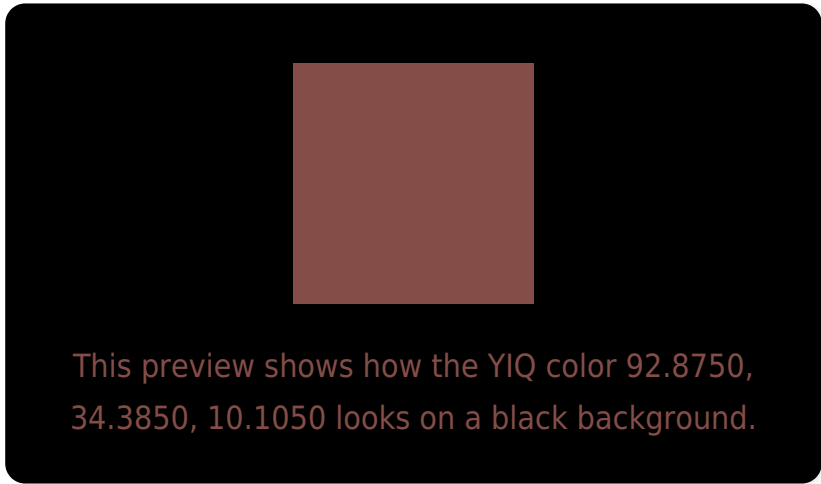
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

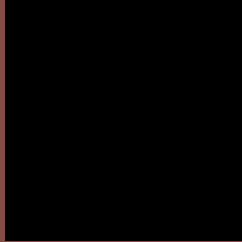
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050.



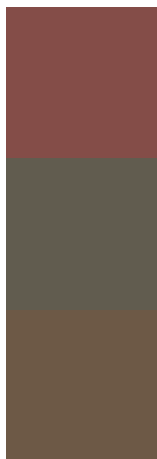
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8750, 34.3850,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050

### Protanopia

92.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

### Deuteranopia

92.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



## Tritanopia

93.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050

## Protanomaly

92.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550

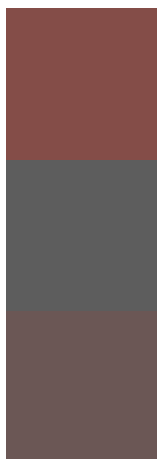
## Deuteranomaly

92.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300

## Tritanomaly

93.2710, 33.3300, 12.7060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(132, 77, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 77, 72)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 77, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 77, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(132, 77, 72) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 77, 72) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 77, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 77, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 77, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 77,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 77, 72) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 77,  
72) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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